ETC LEAD PAINT ACTION TEAM PROGRESS REPORT

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Team Membership: EPA: Region 1, Region 5, OPPT /National Program Chemicals Division/Program Assessment & Outreach, and ORD/Office of Science Policy; HUD: Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control; CDC: Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch; Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC); MA Dept. Public Health; and MN Dept. of Public Health.

Environmental Problem: Lead is a toxic metal that may cause a range of health effects, from behavioral problems and learning disabilities, to seizures and death. Children six years old and under are most at risk. Exposure to lead usually occurs due to the presence of deteriorating lead-based paint (LBP), lead contaminated dust (particularly from renovations), and lead-contaminated residential soil.

In order to achieve better and faster environmental results with the lead paint problem, the Lead Paint Action Team decided that innovative technology could help reduce lead exposure and lower the cost of abatements.

Technology Challenges:

1. **Early detection:** The development of simple, inexpensive, and sufficiently reliable detection technologies that residents and owners might use to identify the presence of lead in paint, dust, and soil in respect to TSCA's §403 definition of LBP hazards (40 CFR 745.65) and dust clearance standards (40 CFR 745.227(e)(8)(viii))
2. **Abatement:** The identification and/or development of efficient and cost effective technologies for stabilizing or removing lead-based paint while minimizing the generation of lead in dust and debris
3. **Eliminate barriers to new/portable testing technologies:** Ensure that new technologies and portable analytical instruments are incorporated in the National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (NLLAP) while ensuring that the standards are as protective as the standards that apply to fixed-site laboratories.

FY'06 Accomplishments:

1. **Early Detection**
    - SBIR Phase I funding of two test kits: one for lead paint and one for lead dust. (HUD funded the early research of the second technology at the University of Illinois in 2003-5.)
    - ORD announcement of collaborative research opportunity (CRADA) with the goal of an improved spot test kit.
    - Action Team conference calls with the two SBIR test kit developers.

- Submitted topics for FY'06 SBIR solicitation.

2. **Abatement**
   - Demonstration of SBIR Phase II and HUD funded lead abatement technology developed by PS&T. Several DOD officials were present at the demonstration.
   - Connected PS&T to potential business partners through a SBIR funded commercialization niche analysis by Foresight Science & Technology.
3. **Eliminate barriers to new/portable testing technologies:**
   - Federal Register notice announcing the revision to NLLAP (known as Laboratory Quality System Requirements version 3 - LQSR3) should be released in the next two weeks. It addresses the barriers to using portable testing technologies. The LQSR3 will allow portable laboratories to become NLLAP certified. **Once the LQSR3 is announced in the Federal Register then this technology challenge will be accomplished.**

General accomplishments:

- Monthly meetings
- Added three new members: from the Minnesota Department of Health - Asbestos & Lead Compliance Program and the Massachusetts Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (MACLPPP), MA Department of Public Health.

FY'07 Plan:

1. **Early Detection**
   - Continue to follow the progress of the 2 SBIR Phase I companies.
   - Continue to follow the progress of the ORD research.
   - Encourage Phase II test kit companies to apply for ETV verification.
   - Ask MN & MA if they would consider testing the SBIR technologies.
   - Review SBIR proposals for Phase I & II that relate to our topics.
2. **Abatement**
   - Continue to follow the progress of the PS&T lead paint abatement technology.
   - Encourage PS&T to have verification on the technology.
   - Look for possible verification partners.
   - Search for additional dust free abatement technologies.

Issues: